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First Year Students Prefer Orthodox Course Load

by Steve Getzoff

Two thirds of the first year students responding to an *Opinion* survey disapproved of portions of the experimental curriculum used in their respective sections.

The courses involved in the study were Dean Headrick's Auto Accident and Safety course, Professor Boyer's Administrative Process class and Professor Cartwright's Legal Institutions class.

The Dean's Auto Safety course was approved by 40% of the responding Section I students, while 60% would have preferred a more traditional torts course. Dean Headrick, however, maintained that his students were bet-

ter off having taken the Auto Safety course. In spite of the numerous jokes from his students last semester indicating that they were being led to assume that no one ever is injured except in an auto collision, the Dean felt that the automobile accident approach is currently the most appropriate way to look at the field of torts.

The Dean did agree that several basic tort areas were given little or no attention, but felt that the principles learned regarding auto accidents would be applicable in most of these areas. He defended the course as being "real world oriented" as opposed to being "hornbook oriented."

The same basic points were raised by the Dean in defense

of Professor Cartwright's Section III Legal Institutions course, which received an abysmally low approval rate of 10%.

The one bright spot in the new curriculum, according to the students' responses, was Professor Boyer's Administrative Process course. The course was approved of by 75% of the Section II students responding, many of whom felt that it will be a most useful course in their future legal careers. Professor Boyer's class is certainly the least experimental of the three involved in this survey, in that it is not a novel offering at Buffalo Law School, nor has it replaced any of the standard courses generally given to first year

law students.

In spite of their overall disapproval of the Auto Safety and Legal Institutions courses, 70% of the Section I and III students felt that these courses would either benefit or at the worst have no effect on their future legal careers. The Dean, in concurrence with this result, stressed his belief that it is very rare that a student's legal career and development will be significantly hindered by a single course. He did feel, on the other hand, that an experimental course can often be of substantial benefit to students by opening them up to new concepts and more contemporary ideas.

Although the Dean felt his Auto Safety course to be a suc-

cess, he will not be teaching it next year and consequently it will not be available. Professor Cartwright's course will be offered as an elective and the number of students selecting it could provide a very interesting assessment of the concept. Professor Boyer's class will be offered in the form of an Administrative Law course to Sections II and III of the incoming first year class.

Generally, this survey which was responded to by 40% of the first year class (a typical response to surveys of this nature) indicates that the students are much less willing to experiment with new concepts in their introductory curriculum than is the Dean and faculty.

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Opinion

"The function of a free press is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."
—H.L. Mencken

Opinion
John Lord O'Brian Hall
SUNY/B. North Campus
Buffalo, New York 14260

Volume 21, Number 11

State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law

April 23, 1981

Tenure: Is This The Final Academic Frontier?

by Frank Butterini

Where you stand depends on where you sit.

—Miles' Law

"It works best when faculty take a full sense of responsibility and accountability. In other departments they pass the buck and it leads to chaos," proclaimed Dean Headrick in his evaluation of the senior law faculty's role as the lords of tenure.

Tenure. For some faculty members tenure is an official birthrite into the world of scholars, perhaps the individual faculty member's only explicit recognition of his achievement. It is also the academic community's means of creating a living legacy and, perhaps, the best chance of leaving a lasting mark upon the minds of the institution's future generations.

This semester has seen junior faculty members Richard Bell, Marshall Breger and Bliss Cartwright arrive at the stations of tenure, and undergo the first round of scrutiny by the law faculty's tenured members. The question of whether to grant Messrs. Bell, Breger and Cartwright tenure has spurred some partisan hallway debate and has been the source of a few sharp-edged letters to the Law Faculty Tenure Committee, a committee which functions as the gatekeeper through the first station of the process.

The stations of tenure are many, and they are located along the main arteries of the

SUNY administration. The final, formal stop is on the desktops of the Board of Trustees. But faculty consensus has it that the most crucial hurdle for tenure candidates is the evaluation the candidate must undergo before his colleagues on the Faculty Committee. This evaluation is then forwarded to the UB hierarchy. According to Professor Jacob Hyman, the law school is generally accorded great autonomy by the University administration in its evaluation process. According to Mr. Hyman, who was dean of the law school from 1953-1964, the nature of the legal world is different from that of most traditional academic disciplines and the hierarchy is usually deferential to the law faculty's evaluation of its peers.

Yet while most of the current local debate seems to center on the merits of the faculty members currently undergoing their tenure rites, there has long been a nationwide debate upon the role and validity of tenure itself. It is a point of argument that has pierced academic and administrative discussion for years. Reflecting one point of view in this debate is junior law faculty member Richard Bell, himself a current candidate for tenure. In Bell's view "tenure is undesirable and unnecessary. Its protections too often encourage people to do sloppy work or no work at all and that's a cost that's not outweighed by any benefits."

Such a camp of thought is shared by many. Any "arm-

chair" sampling of the conversations floating through the law library lobby give testimony to the view that tenure protects poor and irrelevant teaching. This is a sentiment backed by some empirical substance. UB Sociology Professor Lionel Lewis found in a recent study of tenure conducted at a "large northeastern university", that there was no evidence of any faculty member being denied tenure because of poor teaching. There has also been views expressed by junior faculty members that tenure simply perpetuates a privileged class of senior professors and a generally held belief that tenure is unnecessary for those with ability.

"Its only justification is the protection of people from dismissal for unpopular scholarship or teaching, when," according to Bell, "the unpopularity may be no measure of its merit or truth." Bell anchors his view in the belief that today's society has taken on a pluralist composition which has permeated its policy decisions. The result is a social groupthink that is tolerant of the critical examination of ideas and the espousal of unpopular positions. Thus, in Bell's view, there doesn't exist the threats against academic freedom that perhaps existed in earlier days. It was in fact such threats of dismissal made by the guardians of wealth upon emergent academic social scientists in the late 1800's that spurred the birth of tenure.

Mr. Hyman, who no doubt over the course of his career has seen the ebb and flow of ideological change, sees tenure as "important and necessary for academic freedom." Yet Hyman acknowledges that tenure does have its costs, particularly in making it difficult to jettison non-productive faculty and staff.

An interesting alternative to the present system, that has been suggested, is the "contract for term" position. This concept premises its views on the belief that labor laws and negotiated contracts can protect the faculty member from

together and friendships develop, the normal anxieties, created by the on-short tenure ritual, may become chronic. Such a procedure may create "a constant source of stress" to both faculty and those who have to administer the annual process.

For now we are left with a process that is admittedly less than perfect; an evaluation system, which like any evaluation system is open to subjective, value predilections and measurement schemes. One important tool noted by Dean Headrick, in helping to fill in holes of the tenure process is that of letters submitted by



administrative whims and also avoid the "dead wood" pitfalls of the current system. Proponents have cited court rulings which have held that people whose contracts are not renewed are entitled to a written reason for non-renewal, a hearing or both.

Mr. Bell supports such an approach, feeling that those with ability would have nothing to fear, and it provides a good method of housecleaning. Yet Mr. Hyman noted that as faculty members work

students to the Tenure Committee, addressing the scholarly merits of the tenure candidate. Though Mr. Headrick acknowledged that many letters are "perhaps not as useful as possible", he stated that a large number of them offer a detailed analysis of teaching style and other academic strengths and weaknesses. He observed that these kinds of letters have an "enormous impact" on the tenure committee and go a long way in filling in the broad holes of the process.

Opinion

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Editorial

Harvest of Confusion?

Next year's incoming class is, once again, "one of the brightest groups of students we've ever had."

This group of very bright students will begin law school, for the most part, expecting a traditional, "Paper Chase"-type of law school curriculum, and, for the most part, they won't see it here.

A creative approach to legal education is desirable and exciting to be a part of, but we hope that the Administration will be more responsive to the inevitable frustrations and resentment of the freshmen "guinea pigs." Perhaps the rationale and expected benefits of the program will be explained before the halls are childishly papered with discarded and useless materials, before resentment and unhappiness with any one course or instructor erupts into classroom misconduct and large-scale absenteeism, and before the first year class reaches the month of April, feeling like manipulated, confused and inconsequential "guinea pigs," whose legal education may or may not have suffered in the search for the "Buffalo Model."

Many of next year's changes seem to be aimed at relieving some of the problems and complaints of this year's freshman class. The controversial ethics course will be given during the second semester, rather than spanning both Fall and Spring semesters, and it will be extended to a two-credit course. An administrative law course, widely approved in an Opinion survey, will be offered in Sections 2 and 3, and the much-disputed Legal Institutions course will be offered only as a first-year elective.

The proposed sequential organization of Contracts, Torts and Property, and the combination "Contorts" course which will be offered to next year's Section 3, are innovative ideas which will enable faculty and students to look at those areas in a coordinated and integrated manner which will transcend the traditional boundaries between these subjects. Although the proposed first year calendar, which allows for mid-semester exams coupled with a week-long break and the carry-over of Torts into the second semester, carries some unpleasant reminders of this year's Ethics format, it can be seen as an attempt to lighten the work load of next year's incoming class.

Although these changes come too late for this year's freshman class, if they are combined with a consistent, coherent explanation of the program's rationale and objectives, next year's freshman class should have a rewarding introduction to their legal education, only subject to the "normal" fears and anxieties.

OPINION Recruitment Party

"Bring Your Own Meat"

Come to Room 623
for Further Details.

Ex-Editor Stands by Editorial

To the Editor:

As a member of the staff and editorial board of the Opinion for the last three years, I have suppressed the urge to write a letter to the Editor, feeling it best to express my beliefs in anonymity within the confines of the editorial board. Editorials being collective statements, speaking out alone acts to undermine a newspaper's credibility. Elections have been held, and thus I am free to speak unburdened by collectivism.

Two weeks ago the Opinion published an editorial stating, "Bliss Cartwright should unequivocally be denied tenure." The editorial caused a stir as topics so controversial and explosive as tenure decisions had been avoided in the past.

The faculty responded with a resolution in which they "deplored the actions of the Opinion editorial staff both for its misapprehension of the faculty's concern with teaching effectiveness, and also for extreme insensitivity to the special concerns of anyone undergoing tenure review." Thus, the Opinion editorial was attacked on two fronts.

As to the faculty's first point, the editorial did state that "too much emphasis has been placed on a professor's capacity to publish, and not enough on his or her ability to teach." While this may well have been a "misapprehension" of the faculty's concern, it was, however, the collective belief of the editorial board. After an examination of past tenure decision we concluded that more weight should be attributed to teaching ability. In our editorial we simply stated our belief.

As to the faculty's second point citing the editorial staff's "extreme insensitivity" for making public its feeling on the ability of a professor up for tenure, the editorial board deliberated for endless hours whether or not to address the topic in editorial fashion, and if so, how strongly to word it. There is no doubting the fact that someone can be hurt when an editorial is printed. This possible hurt, however, is

but one factor to be considered. Since an editorial, by definition, can never be neutral, someone or something is bound to be affected. The responsible and ethical journalist weighs the possible hurt against the interest of the community in deciding what is to be printed. This was more than adequately done.

In the past Opinion has left tenure decisions to the faculty. The faculty must live with the newly tenured professor for eternity; the law student is merely a transient passing through these hallowed halls. Thus, as a rule, the editorial board agreed that tenure is a faculty decision and has, in the past, refrained from editorial comment. However, never in the past has there been such a tumultuous outcry of opposition to a candidate for tenure by the law student body. The Opinion, as the mouthpiece of the law student body, felt it proper to announce the resentment it perceived.

How can the faculty, en banc, accuse one of insensitivity in the production of an end product without ever looking into the depth of the deliberations preceding that end product?

Thus one must conclude that the faculty feels any editorial mention of a tenure candidate is taboo. This position is absurd. Receiving tenure is of huge importance to a professor. It provides him with security and an atmosphere of academic freedom. It is also, however, of major importance to the law school student body. Many a professor loses his freshness, creativity, and motivation upon receiving tenure. It is very easy to become delinquent and rest on one's laurels. Being of such import, the law student's voice must be heard. Tenure Committee requests for letters have sufficed in the past. But when student uproar is so one-sided and vocal as to be echoing in the halls of O'Brian, a student newspaper has a duty to merge these separate, but similar, complaints into a collective statement. No one has charged the editorial staff of the Opinion with distorting the views of the

law student body.

So one must ask what this faculty censure means? Is the faculty merely coming to the aid of a wounded colleague? If so, camaraderie is surely an admirable trait.

But is there more to it? Is it a warning to the Opinion to steer clear of uncharted seas? Will the faculty and administration now demand final say as to what is fit to print? Maybe strong-arm tactics will be used to convince the SBA to slash the Opinion budget? The future is unknown.

What is known, however, is that the Opinion took a stand on a controversial issue and finally became a periodical more resembling a newspaper than a newsletter.

The key is balancing. At times in journalism, as in the legal field, the individual is sacrificed for the benefit of the community at large. Sensitivity and responsibility are necessary attributes for the journalist. This, however, must not mean that all sensitive issues must be avoided.

Bob Siegel

OPINION Questioned

To the Editor:

The Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence of the SUNY at Buffalo.

Noting an editorial in the April 9, 1981 edition of the Opinion commenting on the institutional criteria for extending tenure and on the suitability of one of its members for tenure;

and having provided each student with the opportunity to express his or her opinion concerning tenure candidacy to the Promotion and Tenure Committee, and having done so traditionally long before it was generally customary, and required in this University, and reaffirming our continued commitment to provide such an opportunity;

deplores the actions of the Opinion's editorial staff both for its misapprehension of this faculty's concern with teaching effectiveness, and also for extreme insensitivity to the special concerns of anyone undergoing tenure review, and thus the peculiar inappropriateness of such public comment.

James B. Atleson
Barbara Blumenthal
Alfred Konefsky
Janet Lindgren
John Henry Schlegel
Philip Halpern
Robert Berger
Virginia Leary
Nils Olsen
W. R. Greiner
Wade Newhouse
Paul J. Spiegelman

Treasurer Thanks Aides

To the Editor:

The SBA recently approved the budget for the next fiscal year. The budget was the result of a lot of hard work and spirited debate by the spokespersons for the organizations and the members of the SBA Finance Committee.

The budgeting process is traditionally the most frustrating experience undertaken by the SBA. For their support in cooperating to

make this year's hearings exceptionally efficient, I would like to publicly acknowledge the efforts of the student organizations who appeared before the Finance Committee. Also, special thanks are owed to Sylvia Fordice, Mike Wiseman, Scott Oakley, Sherwin Suss, Rick Roberts, and Larry Baer whose dedication as members of the Finance Committee made my job infinitely easier.

Joe Ruh

Next Opinion Deadline:
SEPTEMBER 9th, 12 NOON

The new Editorial Board intends to continue the Opinion's policy of commenting on all issues it deems appropriate.

T.A.s Speak of Experiences

by Amy Ruth Tobol

First year students are breathing a collective sigh of relief as final oral arguments signal the completion of their research and writing courses, but many of the teaching assistants view the course as a rewarding and valuable experience for both themselves and the students.

Wendy Fechter, a Section 3 T.A., said that she was very glad she took the job and called it "the best experience this year," and Hatem El-Gabri, also a Section 3 T.A., called the experience an "overall satisfying one. It's something that as time goes by, you're not sure how it will turn out until you see the final product," although he did see significant improvement in each student, and felt that they should be congratulated.

"If you don't achieve your goals," said Mr. El-Gabri, "you tend to blame yourself, but, conversely, when you do, there's a great deal of satisfaction."

Bob Elardo, a Section 1 T.A., agreed that he enjoyed the contact he had with first year students, especially during the individual conferences where he had a chance to more fully discuss a student's work. "So

much of what goes on is based on one-to-one contact, but the burden is on the students to decide if they want to spend time with their teaching assistants, discussing problems."

Mr. Elardo also felt that establishing a friendly rapport with his students helped in making students feel more comfortable in approaching him.

Mr. El-Gabri agreed, saying that he likes teaching, but "I honestly felt it was something lacking in law school — someone to go to for advice in addition to teaching. I left myself open and was glad when students took advantage."

Betsy Broder, a Section 1 T.A., although disappointed that her jokes didn't always go over very well, also enjoyed working with first year students. She commented that in her first year her teaching assistant liked her authority as an instructor too much. "I wanted to dispel that idea of instructor as authority figure. I expect that some students in my class will do better than I."

Ms. Fechter added that, "particularly in the first semester, I tried to help people to relax about things like legal writing and exams. Although

the job is not really that of peer advisement, that sort of is a part of it."

Professor Nils Olsen agreed that to give students an opportunity to meet in small groups with successful upperclass students can allay their fears about law school and help to answer general questions, particularly during the first semester.

"That's not insignificant at all, I think. It gives a realistic perspective to law school," said Prof. Olsen, and Prof. Robert Berger agreed that the opportunity to meet one-to-one with someone in an institutional position helps the transition into law school.

Ms. Broder and Mr. Elardo both said that teaching research and writing involved a large commitment, and was possibly more work than they had anticipated.

Often their work cut into the time they needed to complete their own coursework and outside commitments. Yet, all the teaching assistants who were asked seemed to think that the entire experience was a very rewarding one.

Prof. Berger pointed out that the teaching assistants also benefit because "by teaching anything, you're forced to learn it better."

He felt that the T.A.s would improve their own legal writing by analyzing that of their students and improve their research skills by teaching others.

Professor Paul Spiegelman also said, "I think that one never learns so well as when you teach."

He added that although the job is extremely difficult and time-consuming, "I hope that the contact with first year students is rewarding."

There were few criticisms of the program. Prof. Spiegelman felt that it was not as effective as he would have liked in providing feedback for him in his Civil Procedure class.

Mr. El-Gabri said, "I don't think the support facilities are adequate. By this I mean the things the instructors would need to teach the research part of it. These tools could be better organized."

He also thought that the teaching assistants should have a role in formulating the problems used.

"I understand and sympathize that it was an attempt to save the T.A.'s grief, but we had to live with it."

Ms. Fechter, however, had no major criticisms. "Within the constraints of trying to teach legal writing, it is a fairly effective program. Any refinements are a matter of time and experimentation," and Ms. Broder commended the program for its emphasis on "cultivating a sense of legal analysis and not just the mechanics."

There were major changes in

this year's Research & Writing course. Prof. Berger pointed out that substantial transcripts were used during the second semester, rather than "canned" problems. He said that the purpose of the transcript was to give students more experience in using a record and developing facts from a record. This was an attempt to make the course more realistic, as was the exchanging of appellate briefs and oral argument before a panel of judges.

Prof. Spiegelman said that "the main value of the course is for people to write a lot and receive feedback as they are writing. Learning by doing is the best way."

The changes in the Research and Writing course for next year will be primarily administrative, explained Prof. Olsen.

Although the first semester will still be taught with the Civil Procedure courses, the teaching assistants will work with the Legal Assistance clinical program and Prof. Olsen during the second semester.

"As the second semester really didn't have anything to do with Civil Procedure, it fits more sensibly with the clinic," said Prof. Olsen.

In addition to developing research, writing and oral advocacy skills, Prof. Olsen said that "the course will be designed as a continuation of the skills that Civil Procedure tries to import, which is an understanding of the legal significance of facts."

Student Disapproves of Editorial

To the Editor:

As a former college journalist and editor, I would like to offer a few reactions to the recent editorializing on Professor Bliss Cartwright's upcoming tenure decision. Whenever formulating editorial policy on any controversial matter, the Board must always be cognizant of the role and responsibility of the press within the community it serves. The right and obligation of the press to criticize the powers that be remains a cherished institution in American society. However, such notions as "freedom of the press" frequently become so abstract and idealized as to be totally divorced from reality. I would not deny that freedom of the press has an inherent value. However, I firmly believe the ability to openly and candidly discuss relevant issues has a much more practical value.

The most desirable situation emerges when freedom of the press also entails power of the press, that is, when the unencumbered ability to discuss relevant issues can be translated into an ability to have an impact on relevant decisionmakers. Thus, in this conceptualization of the role and responsibility of the press, editorial policymakers should strive to blend a pragmatic political vision with their role as social critic. Similar to judicial power, the only real power of the press emanates from legitimacy and respect. I am the last person who would suggest that the press should be solicitors of others, but I am

suggesting that unnecessarily antagonizing others can only be counterproductive.

Steadfast and critical positions can be firmly maintained with a view toward minimizing hostile reaction. Just because an editorial is sensitive and tactful instead of vitriolic does not indicate a lack of resolve.

What, you might say, does this have to do with Bliss Cartwright? Well, it has everything to do with the manner in which the *Opinion's* editorial staff castrated him in their tenure piece. I do not know Bliss Cartwright. I do not have any firsthand knowledge of his professorial abilities. I am unqualified to comment on such matters. However, of what value was such an editorial? Yes, I am sure it will win the kudos of scores of disgruntled students, but it has also incurred the wrath of the faculty. So the *Opinion* is king of the kids, but alienated from the decisionmakers. A pyrrhic victory at best. Is this power of the press? Where is the power? That is not to say that the editorial, regardless of how it was written, would have been highly significant in any tenure decision. But any hope of any impact was, in this case, abdicated early on. Such responses as "no one is going to tell us what to print," etc. is all well and good, but if the subject matter is ignored, the journalism is reduced to nothing more than mental masturbation serving as a cathartic experience for angry writers. But where is the power of the press? I would hate to see the potential impact of policy decisions.

I believe the *Opinion* could have very effectively communicated its position without being caustic and perhaps gaining a bit more faculty sympathy. If I was assigned the task of writing the editorial it would have looked something like this:

With the development of the Buffalo Model, the need for proficient instructors is more critical than ever. Professors must be able to organize and present disparate materials previously foreign to most law students. The success or failure of curriculum innovation largely hinges on the ability of instructors to provide stimulation and leadership in introducing novel approaches to law.

Thus, the Editorial Board of the *Opinion* believes now more than ever that teaching effectiveness should be an extremely significant criterion in tenure decisions. No longer should incompetent instructors be awarded tenure regardless of scholarly achievement.

Shortly, the decision on Professor Bliss Cartwright's tenure will be made. There have been many allegations regarding his incompetence in the classroom. The *Opinion* believes that the Tenure Committee should give these criticisms very serious attention. If the tenure committee substantiates these allegations, the *Opinion* unequivocally urges that Professor Cartwright not be granted tenure.

Steve Valero

Good Luck on FINALS!

Hopes Are High For Continuing SUSTA

by Jay Marlin

In light of Governor Carey's restoration of SUSTA to the Executive Budget, there is an excellent possibility that SUSTA will be available for the 1981-1982 school year.

Since the Governor and the State Senate are still fighting over Medicaid funding, the final budgetary approval of SUSTA has not yet occurred. However, it is considered highly unlikely that the Republicans in the State Senate will eliminate SUSTA as a part of the budget.

The restoration of SUSTA will mean that over 25% of the students in the Law School will now be able to look forward to a continuation of the aid program which has equalled \$1200 per student per year over the past several years.

Much of the credit for the restoration of SUSTA must go to Dean Headrick, who spent many hours talking to key legislative leaders and with University officials. Despite a generally apathetic student body, the Dean put together materials to present to members of the Legislature, and most importantly, was able to convince Dr. Robert Ketter, University President as to the importance of the SUSTA program to the Law School and to this University.

Dr. Ketter made the restoration of SUSTA a key point on his agenda in his talks with members of SUNY Central and with leaders of the Legislature.

While the matter is still not settled, Dean Headrick is optimistic the Law School will receive a quarter of a million dollars in SUSTA funding next year.

'Good-night, good-night! Parting is such sweet sorrow th



at we say good-bye till it be morrow.'

SENIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Physical Characteristics

Best Dressed:

Billy Bozzuffi
Honorable Mention: B.L. Wagner,
Renee Lapides

Worst Dressed:

Scott Wright
Honorable Mention: Russell
Leisner, Billy Bozzuffi

Most Neanderthal:

Jay Baum

Best Briefcase:

Wanda Lucibello

Sexiest (Male):

Russell Leisner

Sexiest (Female):

Terri Rahill

Classroom Behavior

Most Unprepared:

Rick Valentine, Ken Levy

Most Compulsive Worker:

Markus Berkovits

Most Comatose:

Joshua Berry

Least Punctual:

Michael Chakansky

Foot in Mouth Award:

Paul Israelson

Best Backbencher Award:

Bob Siegel

Class Cheerleader:

Dorie Benesh

Where We Are Headed

Most likely to sell used cars:

Ron Zarowitz

Most likely to chase ambulances:

Tony Ronci, Cliff Barry

Most likely to foreclose on a poor widow's mortgage:

Scott Wright

Most likely to sell insurance:

Bob Potenza

Most likely to represent the National Inquirer:

Ed Sinker

Most likely to remember the Rule Against Perpetuities after the Bar exam:

Maureen Sullivan

Most likely show up for the Bar exam the day after its over:

John Toal

Most likely to pursue a career collecting Rehnquist opinions:

Joe Maruzak

Most likely to become President of Exxon Corporation:

Eric Lindauer

Most likely to take over for Ralph Nader:

Lew Rose

Most likely to run for U.S. President in the year 2000:

Bob Whitbread

Most likely to own a controlling interest in Nutshell, Inc.:

Mitch Lustig

Most likely to return to UB as a law professor:

Kathy McDermitt

Most likely to become a judge:

Jeremy Nowak

Least likely to settle out of court:

Bob Whitbread

Most likely to drink Ken Joyce under the table:

Mike Corp

Most incoherent when drunk:

Tom Gick

Most likely to be picked up on a morals charge (The Al Katz Award):

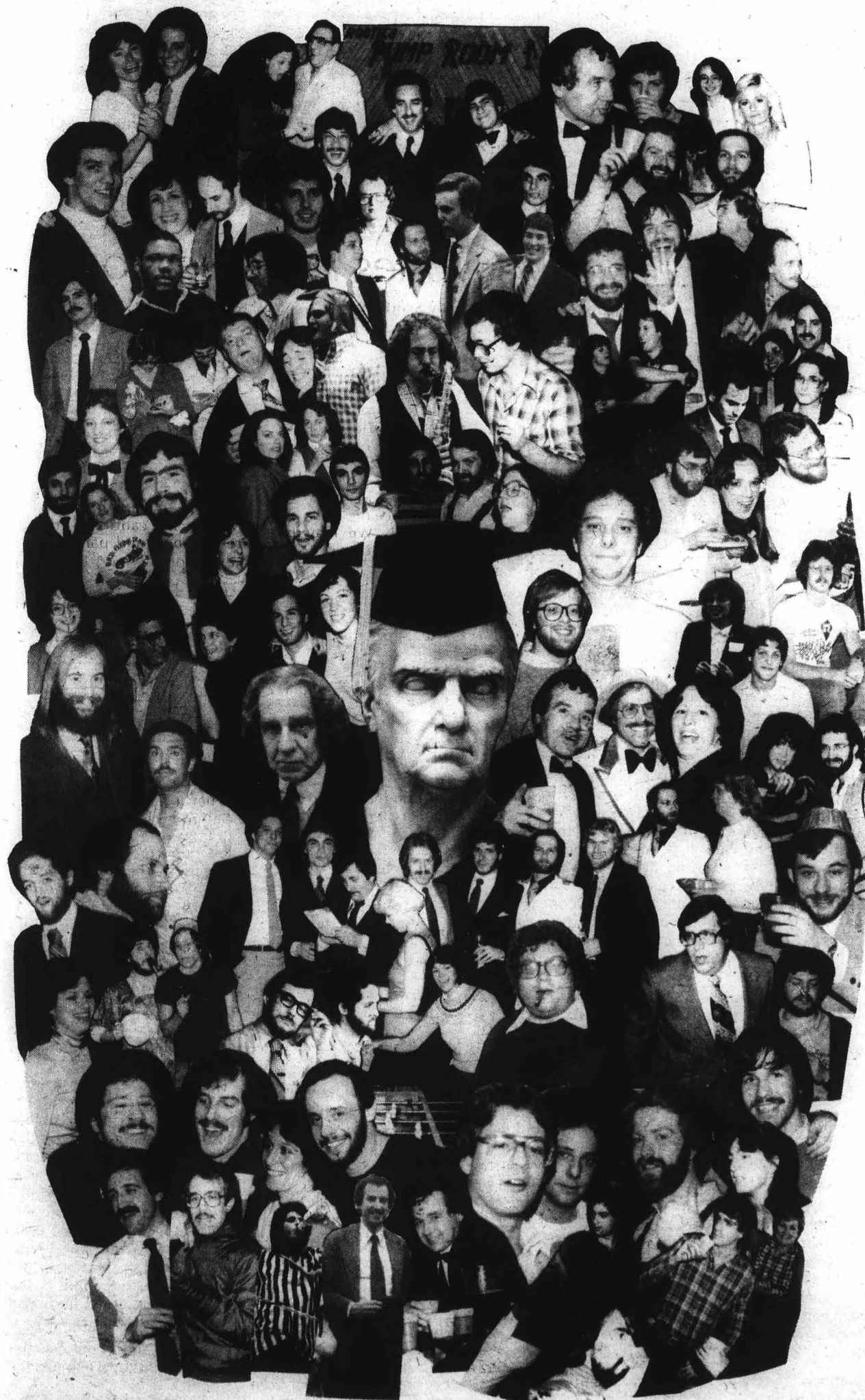
Sandy Nagrotsky

Most likely to become next U.S. astronaut (without spaceship):

Billy Bozzuffi

Most likely to be disbarred:

Cliff Barry



Photos by staff

Schlegel And Lindgren Will Teach "Contorts"

by Barbra Kavanaugh

Professors John Henry Schlegel and Janet Lindgren will team-teach a course combining both contracts and torts to Section 3 freshmen next fall.

According to Prof. Schlegel, "one can intuit our rudimentary goals as an attempt in part to create first year materials in an essentially common-law area that de-emphasizes doctrine and brings statutes to the fore, that works on an explicit level at the problem of lawyering in a system of common law and statutory rules."

"It has been said for about 15 years now that contracts and torts were growing together as a doctrinal matter," continued Prof. Schlegel. "That theory has been a part of our education, so to speak."

However, for various reasons, a joint course of this type has never been offered, and when Prof. Lindgren took a sabbatical two years ago, she and Prof. Schlegel agreed to work on a joint torts-contracts course.

The agreement called for

them to sit in on one another's classes this past fall, during which time they discovered that "we sort of approach things similarly," according to Schlegel.

"What we will be making an attempt to do is to bring to the fore those issues we found listening to each other, that we were going over and over again, but always as a subsidiary to this or that piece of doctrine or in analyzing this or that case."

Prof. Schlegel stressed, however, that "we hope to have fun teaching it and the students learning it. Ultimately, that's where it should get."

Each time you work on a new course, you hope you may have found the 'Rosetta Stone,' that you'll make your name and become a household word, but this hope is tempered by a healthy awareness that the chances are extremely small that this will happen."

"I wouldn't be surprised if someone down the line experimented with and changed the course."

As a matter of fact, some of

the changes may be made by Professors Schlegel and Lindgren themselves.

"We've made a marvelous agreement," explained Prof. Schlegel, "that by the first day of class all of the material will be assembled. However, although I would distribute all the materials, as the thought of not having it all together drives me up a wall, Janet likes to weigh the progress and direction of the class, perhaps changing it as we go along."

The course will be team-taught by both professors in the classroom, although Prof. Schlegel wouldn't be adverse to splitting the job up.

"The first time there will be a real tendency for Janet to teach the torts stuff and myself the contracts. This year is the first time we heard each other in class, after all, and neither of us has shown a deep, abiding interest in each other's areas."

Although the course outline, which will be further worked on by both professors and research assistant Hilde Neubaur, will be made available to other professors in

the law school in the hope of getting others interested in the new approach, Prof. Schlegel did add that "I sense that all three groups go after things differently, with different emphases."

For this reason, only Section 3 of the freshman class will be taught the joint course. However, Prof. Elizabeth Mensch will be teaching both torts and contracts to Section 2, and she may integrate the two subjects to some degree.

Prof. Schlegel also speculated that given Prof. Mensch's interest in the relationship between the public and private spheres, she may "play off" Prof. Alan Freeman's course on Constitutional Law which will also be part of Section 2's fall semester curriculum.

As for Section 1's contracts professor Fred Konefsky and incoming torts professor David Engel, Prof. Schlegel feels it is unlikely that they would work together on this type of program this fall as they "hardly know each other."

As to whether or not property might be taught along with

the "contorts" project, Prof. Schlegel answered, "Surely not this semester. We have never before worked with a property teacher—the group has always taught together in the first semester and as property has been a second semester course, we have been uninvolved with it. However, it is conceivable that the course could fit in with property, perhaps in a full year course."

Although he mentioned some areas of property which might fit in, such as modern urban leases, and "as much as I am interested in the economic history involved, I admit to knowing next to nothing about property. Indeed, I remember it as one of the worst courses of my law school career. Awful, just awful."

Although there have been reports that an exam in this course will be given at the end of nine weeks, Prof. Schlegel said that he didn't know if that would be the case, although "my guess is that we won't."

"If you never taught the course before, you just don't know where you'll be in nine weeks."

Freshmen Beware

by Joyce E. Funda

Alan L. Canfield, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, is spearheading the committee making preliminary plans for Orientation '81.

About twenty first and second year students met on April 10, 1981 for a brainstorming session. After voicing criticisms of last year's orientation program, the group enthusiastically pooled ideas for this fall. The basic consideration seems to be to provide the new students with a warm, supportive atmosphere. Many of the specific activities to be included in the program will be decided by the committee before the end of this semester.

Anyone having talents or skills such as writing, graphics or organizational ability is encouraged to contact Dean Canfield. Your involvement will help to ease the peculiarly disabling experience of starting law school for the freshman class.

Doodle Space

Corps Symposium Proves Disappointing

by Al Bozer

Prof. Michael Schaeftler carried high hopes with him to the recent conference in St. Louis for AALS professors of corporation law. For three days, Schaeftler listened and conversed with his colleagues in the field.

Schaeftler had expected discussion of possible approaches to pedagogical theory and casework in this discipline—a workshop of the esoteric. What he found was a good deal of concern and frustration with the field's direction.

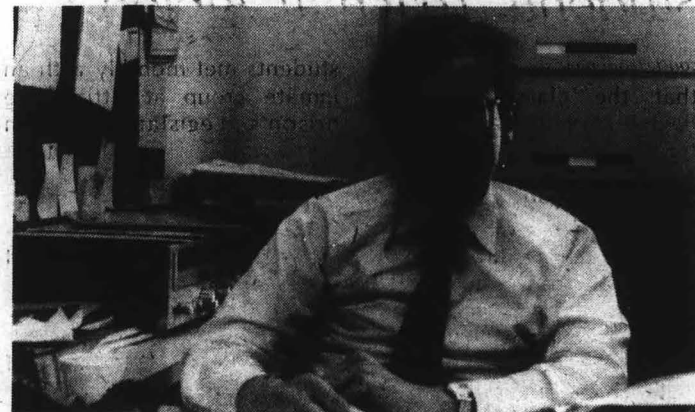
"Are we to aim for Main Street or Wall Street? I wanted to find what the others were thinking on this subject," said Schaeftler. But no consensus arose at the conference; no coherent theory emerged from the eighty-five attending professors. Instead Schaeftler gained a new confidence in the methods he is currently pursuing, a feeling that he is free to

pursue the discipline along his own lines.

The staid Schaeftler was a bit disappointed at the atmosphere of socializing which he felt pervaded the three days. Also, several authorities in the field used the conference to hawk new editions of their casebooks. Nevertheless, he called it an "intense experience," worth the sacrifice of three days in St. Louis. "They did have some good French and Italian restaurants in the city," he commented.

Prof. Schaeftler remains concerned over students' preparation for his introductory course. "Those with no experience in business, whose background is in music or English, often have trouble in the first weeks of the course." He said that if he were to attempt to fit all the work into the course that his colleagues seemed to think was necessary, it might easily run into a twelve hour monster.

He strongly encourages his students to read the *Wall Street Journal*, one tactic widely espoused at the conference.



In an attempt to reconcile his students' disparate backgrounds, Prof. Schaeftler maintains an open door policy.

Prof. Schaeftler brought home a fresh approach to his teaching from the conference in St. Louis. His enthusiasm is contagious, his determination refreshing. In a world where

dullness seems to dominate the horizon and to be praised above other virtues, he stands out. He is actively pursuing

better teaching methods in a wide-open field.

He would also like to take this opportunity to assure his friends that he plans no further travels in the immediate future, and contrary to widespread rumor, he is not teaching any course in language this semester.

R&W Techniques Taught To Albion Women

by Betsy Broder

The legal research skills which almost become intuitive knowledge to law students are considered precious to a class of students at the Albion Correctional Facility.

The research classes are part of a project organized and directed by the Prison Task Force, a group of students who are concerned with the conditions of New York State prisons and who engage in various projects aimed at improving the prison system.

The class of approximately female inmates meets week-

ly with law students who instruct them in the use of case reporters, digests and McKinney's. Classes consist of an hour or more of lecture, followed by small group meetings of two or three inmates to each law student.

The law students usually present a "canned" problem to the class and help them to research it.

Recently, third-year student Mike Wiseman presented a problem about a superintendent's hearing. This problem not only helped to improve research skills, but also served to inform the inmates of their substantive due process rights

within the prison.

Most of the law students involved agree that one of the most serious deficiencies in the legal research program is the inmates' law library. While the law library in the men's facility is equipped with federal and state digests and reporters, the women's library contains only New York State references.

Many of the women are working on problems involving federal law such as §1983 civil rights actions and habeas corpus petitions, but do so with a severe handicap. Although they may request books from the men's library, it often takes

days for such books to be delivered.

Limited access to the women's law library also restricts the impact of the class sessions, as well as the practical benefits of the law library. Many books are kept in boxes due to lack of shelf space and thus are not easily located. Also, only two people are allowed in the library at a time and many people cannot use the sources to the extent that they feel is necessary.

Despite these deficiencies, both students and inmates feel

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Departing Law Senior Philosophizes Re: Life, etc.

by Joe Peperone

sport, sport, n. A pastime or amusement in which a person engages; a game; a diversion; a merry-making.

I have in my typewriter — the last column. (Yeah! Cheers!) May Tiger Williams high-stick your grandmother.

Seriously, in preparing this column this week, I asked myself — what have I been doing for the past two years? A lot of commentary, a few pathetic predictions (Isn't that Wayne Gretzky great?) and a lot of fun. Rarely in life do you get the chance to say or do anything you want, as I've had the opportunity to do in this column. I'm grateful for the opportunity.

But what is it about sports that makes it so important to so many people? What is it about it causes a city to come alive and together to celebrate or causes fans to cling to a team or a player so religiously? No one really knows the answer, but for my parting shot, perhaps I can wax eloquent, and perhaps find one.

Starting from Ross Runfola's premise — sport is a microcosm of life — and looking around, things began to make sense, which has been

rare for me lately.

Life can be, and usually is, a bitch — intermittent moments of normality and happiness surrounded by problems, pressure, doubts and both major and minor tragedies. Things never seem to go well for more than a few months at a time, and, as Murphy has said, "If anything can go wrong, it will," be it problems at work or getting work, accidents or illnesses, the inevitable problems with the opposite sex, or the haunting realization that you may not pass that course.

Despite our problems, though, we who pass through law school are basically fortunate. While a J.D. certainly doesn't guarantee happiness, or even a job upon graduation, the overwhelming odds are that in the future we will have jobs which will enable us to live comfortably at the very least.

Some people are not so fortunate. They do live on the cusp or a paycheck-to-paycheck existence. The tragedies tend to fall on them more than usual, and sometimes they're locked into deadends before they begin.

Sports teams can have "similar" fates. They can be perennially successful, con-

sistently schizophrenic, or usually awful. But their fans live and die for them, regardless. Why? Perhaps because sports are, as they say, an escape. But is it that simple? It's also said people watch sports to channel their aggressions. But will a baseball walkout cause an increase in wife-beatings?

I may be way off, but maybe a sports team or player is identified with because no matter how their play mirrors life, and sports mirror life, there is a fundamental difference. The difference is, no matter how bad a team (or player) is, how many times in a row they've lost to another team, or how many years it has been since they've been successful or "won it all", six months later they can start again, dead even with everyone else. They get to play again, get to beat the other team, and get to vanquish what was once considered unattainable. No opportunities are ever totally lost, and hope really does spring eternal.

Life just isn't like that. Horatio Alger still lives, and you can, and many people do, pull themselves up by their bootstraps, and succeed. But many people live their lives with the gnawing realization

they've lost opportunities in parts of their lives, and they'll never get the chance again, be it a chance at an education, an opportunity for a job, or a shot with someone they care about.

In these situations, people live with the knowledge that sometimes the door becomes locked, probably permanently. They hear words, "I'm sorry, we just can't help you" or "It won't work," or realize for themselves that it's too late for something to occur.

It's sad. It sounds corny, but people really do exist on hope. No matter how hopeless the situation, people still dream, still strive. And it can get depressing when you know you've "lost" at anything in life. It just seems as though in the world of today, people get discouraged far too easily. They're continually being told they can't do this or that, or they're too old, or too inexperienced, or that they should just give up. Some, on the basis of such "advice," do just that. Should they?

So, that factory worker who doesn't think he can afford the money or the time to get a college degree, that business executive who doesn't think he can take the crazy risks he did in college, or the scrawny kid

who just can't get his or her coordination down, they can all identify with a group of finely tuned athletes, male or female, fighting to be Number One. If their team fails, so what! "Never" doesn't exist in sports, as it may in life. Even if your team comes in last or bites the dust, next year is a new year. You can throw away the record book, beat that rival who's been beating on you for years — you have another chance.

As opposed to life, when the odds seem stacked against you in many situations, every day in sports you can see examples of odds being beaten, upsets occurring, records being broken. But most of all, you see hope. The hope that grew in Buffalo last fall. The hope that exists in spring training, even for Mets fans. You can see it in your grandfather's eyes as he goes off to Wrigley Field for one more summer to see the Cubs. And you saw it in a bunch of kids in Lake Placid last year.

Sports can't save the world, avoid the bomb, or whiten your teeth, but maybe they're the only example left of a lesson which should rule people's lives. Don't fool yourself, nothing is really impossible, after all. Even the Bar exam.

Students Teach at Albion

con't. from page six

that the classes are worthwhile. For the law students, the classes at the prison are an opportunity to share their legal knowledge with a group of people for whom that knowledge has a direct impact. Since many of the inmates are indigent, they rely on their own ability to function in the library and tend to their own legal needs.

Plans are now being made to continue the program through the summer. The students involved are Betsy Bröder, Herb Eisenberg, Otis Harrington, Nancy Heywood, David Nelson, Scott Oakley, Wayne Sachs, Andy Sapon, Alison Webster and Mike Wiseman.

The Albion project is but one sponsored by the Prison Task Force. During the last school year, and the beginning of this year, a group of law

students met monthly with an inmate group at Attica, the prison's Legislative Action Committee. The Committee was involved with drafting proposed legislation on good time provisions, abuse of administrative discretion and other matters of primary concern to state prisoners. The law students assisted in the drafting of these provisions and gave guidance to the group.

The LAC no longer meets, however, as an administrative sponsor is required to work with any such group, and the former official has not been replaced.

Several groups of law students had the opportunity to tour the Attica facility last semester as part of another Task Force project. Prison administrators cited "security considerations" in discontinuing these students' tours.

SBA Budget Results In

The Student Bar Association Directors met April 15th and approved a \$33,632 budget for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1981. The Student Activity Fee will also be increased to \$19.50 this fall.

Even with the fee increase of \$2.50 per semester, the new budget is almost \$6000 less than the present one. Joe Ruh, Chairman of the Finance Committee which prepared the budget, explained that the primary reason for the decrease in overall funding is due to the \$9000 decrease in the surplus from the previous budget. He noted that for the first time in recent memory, most student organizations ac-

tually used all the money allocated to them.

The new budget includes \$4900 in unallocated funds which will permit the newly elected SBA to provide the final touches to the budget when they take office in the fall.

The budget adopted by the SBA was essentially identical to that proposed by the Finance Committee. The one change was an increase of \$100 to Balsa to allow advance planning on the Law Day Activities to be held early next semester.

An itemized copy of the budget is posted in the Student Mailroom on the second floor.

Financial Aid Tips For Students

by Jay Marlin

It's hard to believe that it's almost exam time. Most everyone is thinking about the summer ahead, but it is also time to make sure before you leave school that next year's financial aid situation is under control.

Under control? Sure. Make sure everything you have to do for financial aid has been done by the time you leave school. The following is a brief look at the status of financial aid:

Work-Study Summer

The Summer Work-Study office reports that summer work-study awards should be made during the first two weeks of May. Last year, the average award notice was sent out around May 10. Work study for the summer will be \$800, and will run from July 1—August 15. Please remember that you won't get your first work-study check until August 1. There are far better ways to earn a lot of money over the summer, but work-study may give you that job experience you might not otherwise be able to obtain.

TAP for 1981-1982

All students who received TAP for this year should automatically be receiving in the mail a TAP application for 1981-1982 from Albany by the end of April or beginning of May. If you didn't receive TAP this year or you haven't received a new application from Albany, the forms will be available at Admission & Records or at the Financial Aid Office.

SUSTA for 1981-1982

While SUSTA funding for next year is still uncertain, there is nothing students need to do to apply for SUSTA. If you get the maximum TAP award of \$300/semester, you will automatically get SUSTA. It is expected that if SUSTA funding is restored, SUSTA will grant each student an additional \$600 per semester which will be credited towards tuition.

New York State Loans

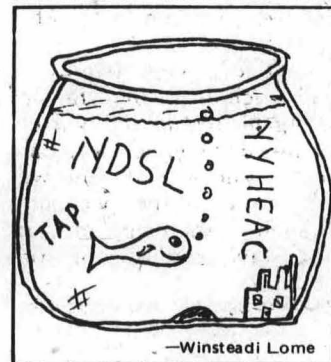
While the New York State loan program (bank loan/NYSHESC loan) will continue, there is still a big question mark as to what changes, if any, will occur in the program due to the Reagan administration. And, it is still uncertain as to what forms will be used for applying for a NYHESC loan for next year. If there is no major change in the program, students will be able to apply for the NYS loans any time after May 1. Albany will not start processing the applications until June 1. If lucky, you should have your money by the middle of August.

The Office of Student Accounts will continue to take the check for a week and then take out tuition charges. *It cannot be emphasized enough that you should file this loan early!* It will still take 12-16 weeks to get the loan processed. All loan applications must first be sent to the Admissions and Records Office of the Law School.

The Reagan administration has proposed several changes

which should prompt you to write your congressman. First, the Federal Government would no longer pay the interest on the loans while you are in school — you would pay it. For a law student who has accumulated previous loan debts, the quarterly interest payments while you are attending school would be quite high.

The second proposal would take what the student or his parents are expected to contribute towards his education and subtract that from the stu-



dent budget (\$7300 in the law school) and what was left could be borrowed. Under the current program, if the school says you or your parents can contribute \$4000 towards your education, how you get that money depends on whether you borrow from the loan program or pay it out of your own pocket. Reagan's program would eliminate this ability to borrow to meet the expected contribution figure. You could borrow what was left after your subtraction of contribution figure.

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Soviet Dissident Speaks To Buffalo Students

by Dana Brutman

In the USSR the name of Alexandre Ginzburg conjures up conflicting notions. For some he is a respected and distinguished spokesman whose efforts for freedom and human rights stand as a talismanic inspiration. For others he is a iconoclast, whose convictions remain as an avatar of insolence and contumacy.

On April 9th Mr. Ginzburg visited the Squire Hall at UB, and, I, of questionable Russian dissent, was intrigued by this paradox of demon and virtue. I managed with little difficulty to lay aside my homework for the evening and attend his lecture.

The Fillmore Room was filled with interested observers like myself, and with what I immediately noticed to be a strong showing of local Russian emigres. These expatriates exuded a sense of anticipation and admiration, and I could feel the expectant infection easily descend on the audience.

My first reaction to this man

was ordinary. I wondered to myself, how could this infamous person look so much like an owner of a better men's clothing store? He did not seem to be the moral giant he had been touted as.

Mr. Ginzburg spoke in Russian, and through a translator transmitted to us his recollections of life in Russia, his tumbling into a search for human rights, and his nine and one-half years in labor camps.

Ginzburg began his discourse by speaking of the involvement of human rights in Russia. He explained that after the revolution a reign of terror gripped the country until the 1950's. He described a country where whole small groups of nationalities were decimated, and where 66 million people were obliterated. The government, he explained, was working to dissipate any recollection of the states' prior history, so that at the end of this terror, no traces of life before the revolution remained. The goal was to erase from the people's minds any remembrances of a different system, a different way of life, and replace it with

fear.

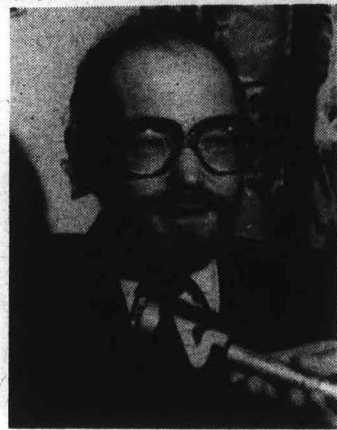
In the 1950's, he told us, when Stalin died and Khrushchev came to power, small truths of this shocking era were revealed. Prisoners returned from labor camps, and their stories circulated inspiring modest reforms.

At this time, Mr. Ginzburg related, he was a young man with great journalistic aspirations. But after trying his hand at journalistic endeavors within the system, he left the profession after picking up the paper one morning only to see his name attached to an article which had been metamorphosed by a line of editors. He found the only way to escape the emasculation of his work was by writing reviews of ballets.

Mr. Ginzburg explained that a journalist reaches a point of decision, where one either languishes from the frustration and becomes obeisant, or one turns in the opposite direction and becomes an activist. Mr. Ginzburg suffered from the "misfortune" of taking his journalism too seriously and opted for the latter.

It was then that his career as a seeker and "recidivist" of human rights was born. He described his first offense of

publishing an underground poetry periodical. He and his friends would stuff nine carbons in their typewriters and amateurishly peck out the poems, and then distribute their creation. His "crime" was



—Current/Landau

easily traced back to the publisher who had inscribed his name and address on the back of the magazine.

He recalled that after returning from two years in a labor camp, he found others practicing his prior offense by publishing similar underground uncensored articles. They were not arrested, and the first small victory in Soviet human rights had been attained.

His second arrest came after

he had written the "white book", a collection of documents describing and publishing transcripts of a trial of Russian dissidents. He was reincarcerated for five more years.

His third offense surrounded his involvement in the Helsinki Watch Group, and his administration of the Alexander Solzhenitsyn Russian Social Fund. The Watch Group was a Moscow based organization which reviewed human rights in the USSR. The Social Fund was established to aid families of imprisoned dissidents. The Voice of America broadcast to the Soviet Union the names and addresses of the members of the Watch Group. Mr. Ginzburg recalled being subject to disquietude, believing his next arrest was imminent. Much to his surprise and pleasure, many supporters from within Russia sought his counsel and voiced their agreement with his convictions.

But it was only a short time before his next and last arrest. After remaining in the camps for two years his exile to the west was effectuated.

Mr. Ginzburg accepted and answered a number of questions from the audience.

Financial Aid Advice

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National Direct Student Loans and Work Study for 1981-1982

Any student who wished to be considered for financial aid assistance from the University should have filed the necessary financial aid forms with the College Scholarship Service and with the University Financial Aid Office at the end of January/February. If for any reason you do not think your file is complete, be sure to check with the Main Street Financial Aid Office before you leave Buffalo for the summer. An incomplete application can result in a late award or worse — no award!

Funding for National Direct Student Loans has been reduced by 11%, so all awards should reflect 11% less than they would have been for this year. Work-study will remain at its previous funding level. The maximum NDSL award for 1981-1982 will be \$2500/year, and the maximum work-study award for 1981-1982 will be \$1300/year. As in the past year, do not expect your NDSL check or your work-study position to be available the first week of school. NDSL checks will be available from the middle of September to late October.

Tuition Waivers

All persons on tuition waivers or on EOP funding are reminded that they must file for TAP to obtain those waivers and funding. All students on EOP waivers should fill out their materials when they return to school in the fall.

Emergency Loan Program

The Emergency Loan Program will be extended for another year. The only possible change is that there will be a \$5.25 processing fee to replace the 3% interest rate.

Financial Aid Problems

For any financial aid problems over the summer, all inquiries should be directed to the Main Street Financial Aid Office, (831-3724). The location is Room 6, Butler Annex.

Student Budget

The student budget — median expenses of the law school student body — for 1981-1982 will be \$7850 for non-commuter/non-married students, \$5910 for a commuter (student who lives with his parents), and \$10,800 for a married student.

Don't forget tuition has been increased by \$300 and will be \$2500 for 1981-1982.

SBA Referendum Results Tallied

by Ellen Sinclair

The student body, by a 141 to 8 margin, approved the proposed change to Article III, Section 3 of the Student Bar Association Constitution in a referendum held on Tuesday, April 14, 1981.

Article III, Section 3, had mandated that elections be held within ten school days of Labor Day — in 1981, before September 21. The approved change now mandates that the election be held within fifteen school days of the first day of class. Classes are tentatively scheduled to begin on August 27, making September 17 the final day for holding elections.

Two purposes for the change had been voiced by members of SBA. Mark

Reisman, Chairman of the Rules Committee, stated in a letter available at the polls, "The new proposed date is designed to give the Board more time to advertise the availability of SBA elective positions, and to give the student candidates more time to campaign for office." This purpose will not be served in the Fall of 1981 nor 1982. It will however, lengthen the total permissible time before elections anytime classes begin less than five days prior to Labor Day.

The second purpose, as expressed by SBA President Bill Altreuter, is to avoid the problems created last fall by not having the election within the mandated period. After the election was finally held a separate referendum was

necessary to validate the results before the newly elected students could be seated. This delayed SBA's new members from getting an early start, the main objective of Article III, Section 3.

When asked about the result of the change (calling for holding elections sooner under the change than the original mandate), an SBA member responded, "It is still better to have a fixed period within which elections must be held, instead of basing the period on a variable holiday."

94% of the voters agreed with their vote. However, less than 20% of eligible voters went to the polls. First year students sent 81 voters (30% of class), second year 43 (12%), and third year 23 (8.5%).

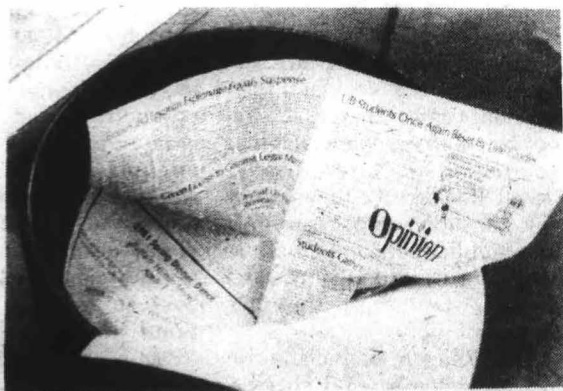
OPINION Found Dumped

by R.W. Peters

Unidentified vandals threw out approximately 800 *Opinions* between 11:00 p.m. Thursday, April 9, and 9:00 a.m. Friday, April 10.

The discovery was made by Jim Kraus on his early arrival at O'Brian Hall. He and another student retrieved the discarded papers and returned them to their normal distribution point.

In an unrelated incident, on March 27th the library's Xerox machines were tampered with and the change within stolen. Police are investigating the incident.



—AP/D. Floss

Lois Gibbs and Art Schmitt, Love Canal activists

LIVE
From Buffalo:
It's THURSDAY
MORNING!

Onion

"Only the pathetic have no Onion"

NO NEWS
FIT
TO PRINT

Volume 2, Number 1

State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law

April 23, 1981

First Year Curriculum Will Undergo Further Changes

by Justin White

The Office of the Dean announced April 1 that a new curriculum has been created for the Class of 1984. The first semester will be designed to "indoctrinate" first year students into the "Buffalo Model Legal Education."

We've had some good results with this year's classes," said Headrick, as he leaned back in his swivel chair (which has been fitted with a tip-proof device to prevent recurrent spills he took last year). "So good, in fact, that we're inclined now to make major changes."

Citing the success that Professor Greiner had last year with Money and Markets, Headrick indicated that all courses would conform to an abbreviated format. "Students seem to like it when we shoot from the hip."

Pressed as to what courses would be offered, the faculty chief said the dice have not yet been thrown. "There are, however, some sure bets. To continue what I started with Auto Accident Law, I'm going to teach Farm Vehicle Torts. We hope to cover tractor accidents, harvester hit and runs (to emphasize an interdisciplinary approach) and Barn Yard No-fault."

"Fred 'Beaver' Konefsky will teach Civil Procedure to Section 1, with emphasis on New Mexico practice. Above all, we want to be known as a national law school. Barby Blumenthal and Betsy Mensch are going to teach a cooking class to the girls. There are so many, now that our system uses gender as a proxy for achievement."

Above all, the Dean was optimistic that the "Buffalo Model" would continue to grow. "We've got plenty of

glue. With some luck, we'll be built by 1984."

Colorado Moon — A man killed while standing in the highway with trousers down to "moon" a friend in an approaching car is not necessarily charged with contributory negligence barring recovery in a death action against the driver, according to the Colorado Court of Appeals. Decedent and fellow workers, including the driver of the death car, had been drinking together and decided to return to town in two cars. Decedent's car was some distance ahead of the other car when its occupants decided to stop and "moon" their friend in the following car. *Beeson v. Deal* (Colo App, December 28, 1979).

(A case Headrick left out of his Auto Accident course. As reported in Case and Comment [West 1980].)

Law Profs. Hit The Road

With a retirement age of 70 imposed upon all SUNYAB professors, the law school will lose two eminent teachers at the end of the spring semester.

Professor Jacob Hyman, who has been on an extended stay, used an alleged shortage of constitutional law professors as an excuse for violating the "golden years statute of limitations." The former dean — who had vowed never to teach here if the law school were moved to Amherst — ate crow as John Lord O'Brian Hall was one of the first buildings to go up on the new campus.

"It was a personal setback," remarked Hyman as he mused in his fourth floor office. "I loved 77 West Eagle. It was just across the street from the courts, and all those judges were my good drinking buddies."

Questioned about his plans for retirement, the tall fiftyish-looking professor replied, "Who says I'm retiring?" Reminded that his year of grace was up, Hyman snapped, "Well, all right. So what? I'm going to attend to my business in Kenmore full-time. I've owned a bookstore there for the past two years."

Mentioning that the business has met with a surprising amount of community resistance, Hyman indicated

possible court action would be necessary to protect his "fundamental right to engage in commerce."

"Did you think it was by chance that I discussed obscenity at the constitutional law forum we had last week? I've been gearing up for this

sin to start a dairy farm. It's something I've been putting off for some time. Declaring that he would trade in his three-piece suits for some "farm overalls," Mann said he was very anxious to begin farming.

(Readers will recall that in



Professors Mann & Hyman ponder their futures.



battle for years. As you know, it is not possible to be accorded standing without 'injury'. Depending upon restrictions affecting my right to do business in Kenmore, I foresee being in court early next year."

Asked whether venturing into the book selling business was intended simply to stage constitutional litigation, the old man smiled, "No comment."

Professor W. Howard Mann was less equivocal about his own plans.

"I'm headed out to Wiscon-

the last issue of the *Onion*, Mann's indictment for cruelty to animals was handed down by a Wisconsin county grand jury. After a short trial, the con law professor was found guilty of that offense, and sentencing by Judge Bo Vine was reserved up to press time.)

Questioned whether his hopes to begin dairy farming would be affected by the conviction, Professor Mann made an unfamiliar gesture at this reporter, and left doubt whether he would indeed be forced to seek his own "year of



Dean Thomas Headrick prepares to greet class of '84.

Birzon Vanishes

The absence of Paul Ivans Birzon, Esq. from his law school teaching responsibilities has given rise to speculation that the notorious Buffalo trial lawyer is missing. When last seen, Birzon was announcing to a shocked early morning evidence class that he would be "called away for a few weeks." Those weeks have become months, and but for the steady influence of David Stiller, Esq., this situation could have gone from bad to worse.

According to one source, a telephone call to Birzon's office revealed that he had returned to Buffalo ten days after his abrupt announcement. This was dismissed, however, as hearsay. Birzon's car, a 1972 Ford Torino bearing license No. Paul I was seen parked (illegally) outside City Court on April 3. That fact was designated "merely circumstantial" and not con-

clusive proof of his presence in W.N.Y. It was argued that absent a \$500.00 suit, a pair of bush eyebrows, and a diamond pinky ring that no case for his being here could be made out.

Adjunct Professor Stiller, who was a stoned scholar at Columbia, explained that his knowledge of Birzon's whereabouts was limited to a letter which he received the day after he took over.

"All the letter said was, 'I'm going to Crooked Creek with Walters.' Maybe Mr. Birzon went out west for the opening of Steelhead season. I don't know."

Most students in the class were convinced that an irrefutable presumption faced anyone with a possible explanation; namely, when you're making big bucks downtown and have had your fill of Buffalo Law Students, you leave without explaining yourself, and never return.

Katz in Slammer

Amherst, N.Y. — Prof. Al Katz was removed from his Criminal Law class Monday when one of his students identified himself as an Amherst policeman and arrested the tenured professor for smoking directly under the "no smoking" sign. The officer — who asked not to be identified — said that he only took the action after Katz had for the sixth time told the story of a former student who had outraged the professor by making personal telephone calls on a university

phone. "Katz had just told us," the officer said, "that none of us has the right to selectively determine what laws should be enforced. So I arrested him."

Later, in a jail-cell interview, the *Onion* asked Katz why he smoked in class. "How would you like to stand up in front of eighty people waiting for you to make a mistake," he replied. Regarding his defense, Katz said he intended to consult with Prof. W. Howard Mann, noted constitutional law expert.

grace."

Professor Milton Kaplan was also asked about his plans for retirement, but scoffed at the idea that a teacher should anticipate such an event by 23 years.

"I'll probably do some type of kelp-farming though. I've heard that there is cheap land around Three Mile Island, Pa. It has the warm water

temperature I'd be looking for."

Professor Richard Bell, himself more removed from the deadline than Kaplan, seemed to have some ready answers.

"Thirty-two years can pass by awfully quickly," said Bell. "But statutes of limitation can be manipulated. Believe me."

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Tuna Flounders

by Alan Junne

On the eve of his job being posted, financial aid advisor Ray Tuna stunned law school officials when he announced today that he will reapply for the position of financial aid advisor for school year 1981-1982.

Ray, an erstwhile 3rd-year law student who has served as the Law School's financial advisor for the last two years, said that he felt he had the "experience" necessary for the job.

When asked how he could reapply when the position is normally filled by an enrolled member of the Law School, Ray scratched his receding hairline and argued that since most persons, including his teachers, didn't think he was a student, there should be no problem about his status in the future.

Ray cited the creation of the Law School emergency loan program, increased financial aid budgets, excellent student service, and his own lack of a job as prime reasons as to why he deserved the post for the next two years.

Said Ray, "Look, I feel we've accomplished a lot in financial aid over the past several years. I would expect that based on my experience we could accomplish a lot more over the next two years. Besides, where else could I get a job whose office has its own patio!"

Response from the administration was mixed. Chuck Lallin, who serves as Ray's immediate boss, reacted with a shrug of his shoulders and a puff on his pipe. Associate Dean William ("Antilla the Hun") Grinder was heard muttering, "Give a student a job, and he thinks he's got a lease for life." Associate Dean Alan "Good News" Cerrel expressed his delight that Ray was finally able to obtain a law-related job.

Student reaction, especially from those who were expected

to apply for Ray's position, ranged from weeping in the halls to suggestions that Ray be used as the cornerstone of a new student union.

The Bookstore reported an increase in the sale of handguns, especially to first year students, and a first-year student on financial aid was reportedly circulating a petition of mandamus demanding Ray's graduation from the Law School.

Sources close to the scene anticipate that negotiations between Ray and the Law School administration will begin shortly. The *Onion* has learned that noted sports agent Leslie Fox will represent Ray in those negotiations.

It is expected that Ray will be seeking an annual \$30,000 two-year no-cut contract; the use of a sports car from the State motor pool; an expansion of the WATS line to cover the United States; and a complete refurbishing of his office, including a wet bar and couch (to provide a suitable atmosphere to discuss the more sensitive aspects of financial aid).

Staff personnel who work with Ray in Admissions and Records expressed shock that Ray would seek reappointment. "We thought he graduated last year," said one hidden source. "Whenever we called his office, someone answered the phone and said that Ray was not in."

Ray's constant traveling companion over the past several years, noted Moot Court member Juanita Carmelita Cumba Tomares, was seen emptying out the contents of Ray's locker, and filling it with huge bags of rice in the event of a siege at Ray's office.

When last seen, Ray was gathering all financial aid materials within the Law School and promised to start a huge bonfire if anyone attempted to dislodge him from his third-floor hideaway.

Innovative Course Offerings Should Highlight The Fall Term

by Joe Peperone

Responding to accusations that the Law School has failed to offer a well rounded curriculum, Registrar Charlie Wallin has released the following course descriptions for the Fall 1981 Term.

Tax Tricks, Prof. Joyce

Using the Boston Red Sox as an example, Prof. Joyce will show how an organization with a paper value of 17.8-million dollars, a television and radio contract worth 4.2 million dollars and annual salaries of only 2.9 million, can have a net worth of zero and qualify as a Class A charity.

Who Needs Microfiche?, Prof. Mann

This course will reduce everything you really ever need to know about the cases in the National Reporter System, Federal Supplement, Federal Reporter 1st and 2nd series and the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court (official and unofficial) to both sides of a 3x5 index card. Former students of Professor Hyman must attend a two-week debriefing prerequisite.

Environmental Law, Visiting Professor James Watts

Interior Secretary Watts will ride in from his job in Washington once a week to teach this course. Subjects covered will be: How the tree population of Washington must be eradicated to stem pollution; How Bambi really loves strip mining; and How Yellowstone National Park can be safely reduced to a KOA-supervised three-acre zoo.

Microbiological Nuclear Macroeconomics, Prof. Zork

Rocky II Replies

To the Editor:

I am writing to express my disgust with the slanderous headlines on the article for ITALSA ("ITALSA MAKES YOU AN OFFER YOU CAN REFUSE"). It only highlights the need for this organization to combat such invidious discrimination against Italians. If the responsible for that headline is ever discovered, I guarantee he will sleep with the fishes.

The first meeting is being planned (at a time and place which will be announced only to members). Jimmie Fratianni will address the group on the prominence of Italians in the American Criminal Justice System. Also, the Joe Valachi choir will be on hand to sing folk songs about their family.

In addition, the meeting will feature discussion about discrimination against Italians in the NBA (since most of the teams won't consider players under 5'10"). As a cultural sidelight, members will be lectured on important aspects of Italian heritage, including cooking with tomatoes and

Required for first year class, open to all others. A very important course, essential to legal studies. The syllabus will be released sometime in December.

Contortiminal Procedure, Prof. Konefigrenatzlelegel (15 cr.)

If a wiget sold to X Corporation under a valid UCC Article 2 contract with basic warranty disclaimers falls off an office building and knocks out a police officer attempting to stop a crime, can the complaint withstand a 12 (b)(6) motion? Find out September 5th.

The Camera Never Blinks, Prof. Katz

In this offering, Professor Katz will show films and pictures of his role in the Abscam scandal — Female Congressperson Division. No indictments resulted from Prof. Katz's work, but Liz Holtzman can be heard saying nasty things about Bess Meyerson.

Molotov Repossession, Prof. Girth

Creditors giving you troubles? Bankruptcy staring you in the face? STRIKE BACK! Learn how to wire your car as a deterrent to repossession. Be taught how to sneak into County Hall late at night and steal all papers which perfect security interests in your possessions. Turn household appliances into inventory and mining interests into farm products — all for your incidious Article 9 purposes. Prof. Girth is a graduate of the Smiling Crocodile School of Financing.

My Friend The Industrial Revolution, Prof. Atleson

Prof. Atleson shows his true colors in this course, describing his past life as a minister in a small town and how he kept the union out, though he had to shoot a baby in the process.

Protecting Civil Liberties, Prof. Justice Rhenquist

No course description is available at this time, but the final exam will be a floater. Sometime during exam week, you will be given the name of a classmate. That night you will have to break into his/her living quarters, forcibly take any evidence you deem relevant to anything, tie up your victim, arrest him/her and give the person their rights in Ukranian, and force the person to confess to multiple unsolved felonies under threat of urine analysis. If the convictions hold up in court — H City!

Guerrilla Property, Prof. Greiner

Learn how you can, in one short semester, take possession of multiple tracts of land for future profit making and condo development, all under color of law. The intricacies of adverse possession, surprise easements, and condemnation procedures will be taught — with guest lecturers lending their expertise. Know how to file eviction notices on your enemies without ever acquiring an interest in the property. Turn your fee simples into life interests and tell your heirs to sit on it. Prerequisite: clean hands.

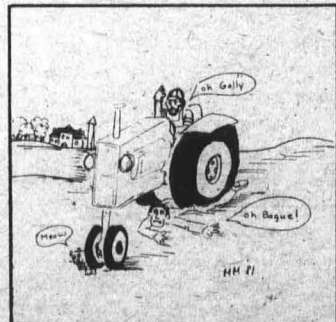


speaking with their hands.

The organization has steadily been increasing in size. Rarely does a day go by who doesn't join the group. Funding has been requested from the SBA to increase the group's collection of Sinatra records.

Rocky II

(Editor's Note: It was Joe Peperone who suggested the headline. Go get him, Rocky.)



Student Beats The System

by Frank Zip

It's taken me four semesters of law school to do it, but I have finally perfected the art of getting Q's without doing any work. The reason it took so long was that I came to law school actually expecting to be educated, trained to be an attorney. I know this sounds like a Dickens novel, but I was thrown into Section 3 and my troubles began. Disillusionment and skepticism set in quickly, as I realized I was a mere playtoy in the intellectual deathgrip of various professors. They wanted to teach me to be a lawyer like I wanted a case of acne. So I decided to fight back. Play a game within their game, so to speak, and win both. It was a beautiful plan, and it worked.

First of all, I realized that professors at U.B. give very few D's and rarely any F's. The people who received those grades weren't dumb, just stupid. They studied for exams all semester — as if what they wrote really mattered. Understanding this, I developed a system.

I avoided courses known for their high percentage of D's, like any of Al Katz' classes. I reviewed meaningless SCAT sheets for the one bit of relevant information they contained, i.e., the grade percentage breakdown. They were my dead reckoners.

Then, I registered for courses which had plenty of students, under the theory that

it would be easier to camouflage myself in the dense forest of an over-enrolled class. I had to be careful, though, because some courses, like tax, are taught by professors who could pick a D off the tail of a skunk at 500 yds. And, there are also some teachers who like to call on random students in large classes. Needless to say, this repugnant practice has disastrous effects upon efforts to avoid serious work, and I therefore devised a method to deal with this unpleasantness. I wore a paper bag over my head. When any professor called out, "Mr. Zip," I said nothing. It used to make me laugh so hard after class that I nearly sucked the paper bag down into my lungs.

The real challenge, however, came around exam time. If the exam were an in-class, open-book, I used to turn pages slowly and write fast. Once I took too many reds and nearly copied the book, page-for-page. Most of the time, I had no idea what I was writing. But I'd throw in words like 'nolo contendere', 'condition precedent', and 'de minimus' to divert the reader's attention. (It backfired only once, when I suggested in an evidence exam that the faltering lawyer use habeas corpus to remove a hostile witness from the stand *de novo*).

Closed-book exams present their own problems. They required that I sit on the window sill of the law library for a

period of 24-36 hours before the exam and take in all the loose talk for which that place is well known. The only problem with that method arose when non-law students sat around that area; then I had to be careful not to pick up stray concepts. (The only explanation I had for talking about returns to scale on one exam was that I must have overheard an economics student say something as the elevator opened on the second floor.

A major hurdle I was unable to clear was the dreaded seminar. They are usually too small to use the paper bag trick, and professors normally require each student to present a paper at the end. While I have resorted to unusual methods, cheating or plagiarism are not among them. So, what I did was this: I told the professor that I'd research a very narrow topic. What I really meant was that I would find the most obscure subject matter, about which nothing was actually known and about which nothing could be really said or disputed. I remember one paper well, "Federal Court Martial Procedure As Applied in State Courts of Small Claim: The Erie Problem Revisited." Citing Hawaiian and Puerto Rican precedent, I maintained that there was little threat of interference by the federal statute (especially since Puerto Rico was not yet a state). After discussing *Jimmy Ko* (those Hawaiian names!) v. *Kahuna Laundry*, 331 Hawaii 50 (1960) (a case involving alleged damage to one of those famous "pineapple" shirts the plaintiff had purchased in Hong Kong, in which Federal Court Martial Procedure was held *not* to apply), the teacher advised that we take a break, after which no one returned to hear my conclusion.

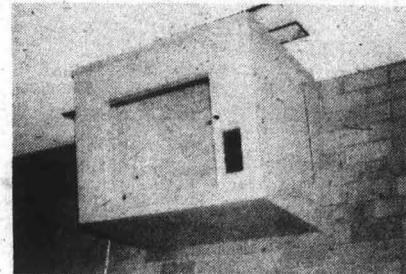
So there you have it — the wealth of my law school experience. Anyone interested in further information can pick up my book, "SUNYAB LAW WITH YOUR EYES CLOSED," on sale now in the Baldy Bookstore.



Ms. McCormick makes her move.



Headed for Hollywood.



Tax dollars spent wisely

Random Briefs

Carol Burnett v. The National Inquirer

In a precedent setting case decided by a Los Angeles county court, former drug user and alcoholic Carol Burnett recovered 1.4 million dollars against the prestigious *National Inquirer*. The *Inquirer*, which has assumed the role of public watchdog, had released a story linking Ms. Burnett with drunken episodes inside a Washington restaurant. According to that story, the actress had hurled vituperative epithets at former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger while totally intoxicated. Although these facts were controverted by Ms. Burnett's lawyers, the *Onion* has learned that one the night in question, Ms. Burnett took a large quantity of cocaine in addition to various alcoholic beverages, and in the company of several Hollywood personalities, said things to Mr. Kissinger which cannot be reproduced herein.

After interviewing the jurors who decided the issues in favor of Ms. Burnett, it was learned that she had made promises of substantial compensation to each of them for a favorable verdict. When pressed as to which charity the actress (who was responsible for the careers of such heavyweights as Tim Conway and Harvey Korman) would be donating the proceeds of her million dollar verdict, she indicated the award will be made to Carol Burnett Enterprises, Inc., a corporation responsible for the support and maintenance of her drug dependent daughter.

In other news, Governor Carey married Ms. Evangeline Goulash, whom the *Onion* has learned was married 18 times before meeting New York's chief executive officer. Reached for comment, Carey equipped, "Are you kidding?"

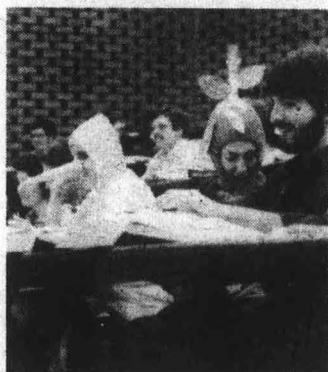
The box pictured above has spurred intense speculation regarding its purpose. Larry Malfitano and Peggy Fabric, Exec. and Senior Editors of the

Law Review respectively, concurred that it was probably a bird house (what does that say about law review?). Bob Potenza, glib wit and tax whiz, stated emphatically that it was a "periscope to see into the second floor bathrooms." Mary Fahey, who will clerk for the 4th Department next fall, said it was an airlines arrival and departure console. Mary plans to fly to Rochester next year, although it is not known yet whether she will do so with the assistance of aircraft.

To be sure, the box is a housing for a monitor which will broadcast taped messages from Dean Headrick to the law school.

In an uncharacteristic show of stealth, Ms. Caitlin McCormick attempted to glean unawarded honors at convocation ceremonies held prematurely this year. The effort, which would have deprived Kathleen McDermott of a hard-earned accolade, was frustrated when Ms. McDermott appeared to receive the award herself. Unwilling to allow Ms. McDermott's presence to deter her, McCormick approached the stage hoping to beat her classmate to the envelope. Dean Headrick, sensing something was amiss, smiled sheepishly as he greeted the two candidates for the single award. It was only quick thinking on the part of Ms. McCormick which saved the day; realizing that she was beat, the pretty, personable international law scholar put the blame on Headrick's mispronunciation of Irish names. Later, capitalizing upon another mispronunciation, Caitlin copped an award intended for Kate McCourt who did not attend.

Bob Seigel, former Association Editor of the *Opinion*, rehearses for his sojourn to the West Coast, where he plans to (a) go to journalism school, (b) practice law, or (c) begin a career in showbiz. Does the picture leave us any doubt which of the above it will be?



Who are these people (one hint—one of them was a surprise entry in N.Y.U. Law School, Class '82)?



Goldberg v. Kelly Reversed

In a surprise move last month, the Supreme Court reversed the landmark welfare entitlement case of *Goldberg v. Kelly* (397 U.S. 179). *Goldberg* had been argued and decided in 1970, when U.B. law professor Lee Albert and others successfully defended John Kelley's right to a pre-termination hearing. The impact of the case, later overemphasized, was that welfare benefits — or the receipt thereof — was a right as distinguished from a privilege.

In an ex parte proceeding, the Supreme Court granted the respondent's petition for a rehearing and decided, citing *Swift v. Tyson*. A unanimous court held that in light of re-

cent political changes, receipts of welfare benefits could in no way be considered a right. Mr. Justice Brennan, writing for the court, remarked that "there has been an overwhelming revision of our thinking in this country, particularly with respect to government largesse. President Reagan's recent mandate is sufficient authority for the proposition that the public fisc can no longer subsidize private irresponsibility. There is a practical problem which threatened to render this whole question moot, i.e., a sheer lack of public funds to provide Disability Benefits. However, we do not reach that question. Our purpose here is to facilitate broad legislative

change which we foresee will occur in the wake of our decision." (436 U.S. 103)

Reached for comment, Professor Albert was in his condemnation of the court's decision.

"Well, come on. No, well... no. It just isn't possible is it? I mean, what if... if... there are due process questions, issues, that this decision raises. Am I, Lee... strike that... a university professor... haven't you people in the *Onion* tired, I mean become bored, with parodying my delivery. It's bad enough that *Goldberg's* been reversed. You sons of... strike that... get me a copy of the *Opinion*, will you. I'd like to see it."

Requiem For a Lightweight: U.B. Law Loses An Institution

With graduation of this year's senior class, the *Opinion* will lose one of its arguably strongest assets. Joe Peperone, sports afficiando to the law school, will leave in September to become a clerk for the Court of Appeals in Albany.

During the past two years, Mr. Peperone (who will remind you without asking that 'Peperone' is spelled with one 'P') has blessed us with insight, commentary, and prediction about the events of professional sports. While this article was originally intended to review some of the many predictions that Joe has made over the years, he asked that we refrain from doing so. Although the reasonableness

of his request did not strike us at first blush, we have acquiesced. The prejudice of hindsight would weigh too heavily, perhaps, upon those guesses, and in the spirit of *Palsgraf v. Long Island R.R.*, it is not the hindsight of a fool but the foresight of the "reasonable man" which we must bear as a standard.

What, then, can be said about our former Sports Editor? That he was a self-proclaimed "expert." No one can remember back that far. That he never played sports himself? Pure hearsay. That his identification with athletes was Freudian? Scandal!

Actually, the gipper has

sports in his blood. Like you and I have platelets and corpuscles, Joe has little baseball mits and footballs. Remember the show, "Let's Talk Sports?" Joe had an idea one year, "Let's Eat Sports!" In fact, at press time, the little fella was rounding up a group to attend the Blue Jays-Yankees game in Toronto.

In short, let us savor the light Pepperone shed upon sports while he was with us. Even if that means ignoring all the prophecies Joe made. If we can forgive Tamara Rand, certainly Joe deserves the benefit of our doubt. Good Luck, Joe, with the justices on the Court of Appeals. Hopefully, they'll be more gullible.



Opinion sports reporter Joe Peperone is seen here outside a bar in Edmonton, Alberta. Joe's search for a reporting job came to a tragic end last week when he showed his last sports article to the Edmonton Star, the only paper dumb enough to acknowledge his resume.

At Your Newstand Now

BUFFALO LAW REVIEW

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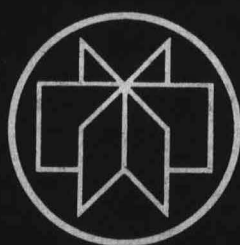
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FACULTY OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

Gypsies In Possession

by Scott Capen

Dean Headrick announced today that the gypsies who have inhabited the second floor since spring break have met the statutory requirements for adverse possession and cannot be forced to leave.

The boy Dean noted that gypsies have been doing this sort of thing since the 15th century and that, "We may be able to incorporate their presence here into our property curriculum."

Headrick was first alerted to this situation when members of his Property I section informed him that they were unable to use the bathrooms on the second floor. Plastic sheeting had been erected by the itinerant wanderers in front of the bathrooms in order to provide sufficient improvements on the property to qualify under the Homestead

Act. The Dean, noting the shoddy construction, remarked that they may be remodeling for a more permanent stay.

The Oxford-educated helmsman of the law school declined to comment on rumors now circulating throughout the school that the gypsies were responsible for a recent law library break-in and vending machine heist. However, he cautioned that horse owners and parents of small children would be well advised to keep their charges at home during the gypsies stay.

In light of these developments, security around the duck pond has been doubled. While the gypsies themselves have consistently refused comment, several have been overheard to say that, while there is not much room for sleeping, their family of 16 to 23 never has to wait to use the bathroom in the morning.



U.B. Talking Proud

The University of Buffalo's Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence boasts the largest Ethics Professor, or used to, and the most expensive Ethics Course east of the Rockies.

The Law School at Buffalo also can claim to have the only Torts section in the United States since 1928 where *Palsgraf v. Long Island R.R.* was not taught.

Prof. Doubles As Cleric

Law Professor James Atleson recently admitted that he was once a Catholic Priest named Father Guido Sarducci. Atleson confessed that he was kicked out after he attempted to unionize the priesthood and strike for better hours. Atleson says that "The man upstairs is guilty of unfair labor practices." When asked if he recommended a career in the church for law graduates, he quipped that after three years of law school celibacy is easy to accept.

